HOPKINSVILLE KENTUCKIAN 23-3-1916

KENTUCKIAN MARCH 23

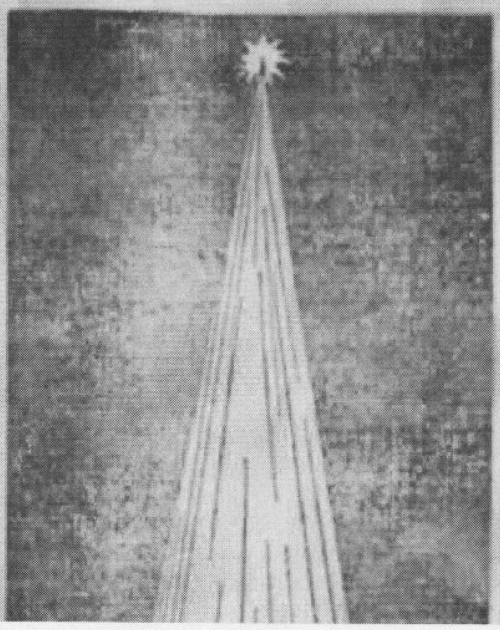
TO SIGNAL TO MARS

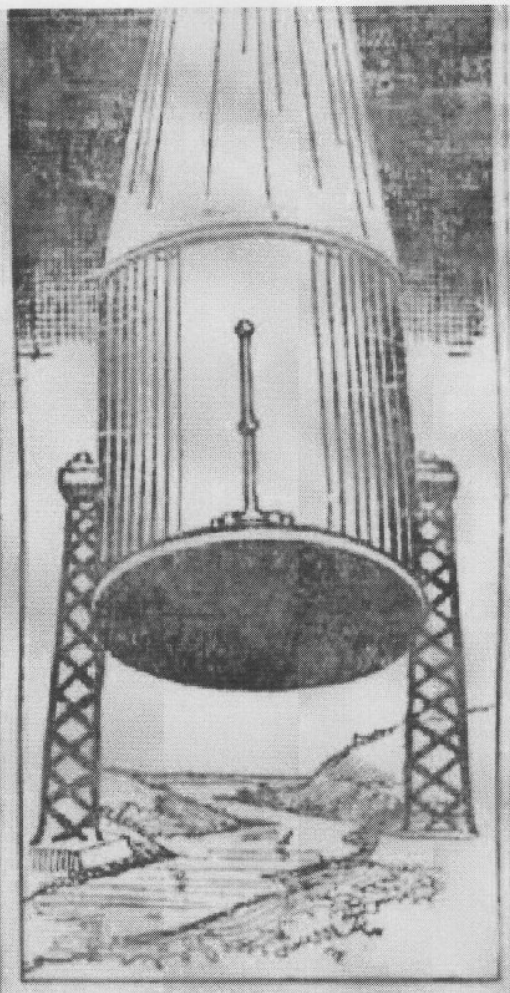
May Be Done With Gigantic Light Rays.

Group of Mirrors About Two Hundred and Fifty Square Miles in Extent, It is Estimated, Would Be Required.

It is suggested that the only practical way to communicate with the inhabitants of Mars is by some gigantic mirror, or projector of rays of light, by which signals may be flashed, just as an army communicates with distant divisions, or as the navy communicates between ships. If two signal officers on earth are 25 miles apart they may communicate by a small mirror an inch in diameter, catching the rays of light and flashing them. It is by some such device that communication may be established with the Martians, if they are provided with telescopes at least as powerful.

It has been calculated that the mirror required for casting the ray of light the distance to Mars ought to be something like forty miles in diameter. But one of these mirrors would not be enough, for the ray sent back from it would be hardly more





than a point of light by the time it traversed the millions of miles which separate us from Mars. It has, therefore, been suggested that ten mirrors, each one 40 miles in diameter, be grouped next to each other. The total of these mirrors would be about 250,000 square miles, and it would be an enormous problem to secure the glass, the quicksilver for coating the glass and the enormous quantity of iron which would be required for the frames of the mirrors. The difficulties are so great that many say they are insurmountable and that we shall have to wait until the electric waves have been perfected, or we have machines which can cast a ray of electric light through space. Perhaps wireless telegraphy indicates the way in which we shall communicate with Mars, and it may be by sound, not by sight. Science has advanced tremendously in the use of sound waves, being now able to talk 5,000 miles or more without wires. And in a year or two it may be possible to talk around the world by this method.

It must not be forgotten, however, that when Mars is nearest to the earth it is 30,000,000 miles away, and

that its extreme distance is 45,000,000 miles.

It will probably be years and years before communication is established with Mars, and even in that event, success depends upon the Martians having receivers that will catch earthly communications.

Improved Electric Hammer.

An electric hammer of new design has recently been evolved by a leading American electric manufacturer. Briefly, the new hammer consists of a high-speed, series-wound electric motor driving an eccentric mechanism through reduction gearing; the mechanism, in turn, operating a plunger, which is virtually the hammer. A sleeve is provided in which the drill or hammer rod may be inserted, so that it can be rapidly struck by the plunger.

Plenty of Time.

Knicker—How does Jones think we should prepare?

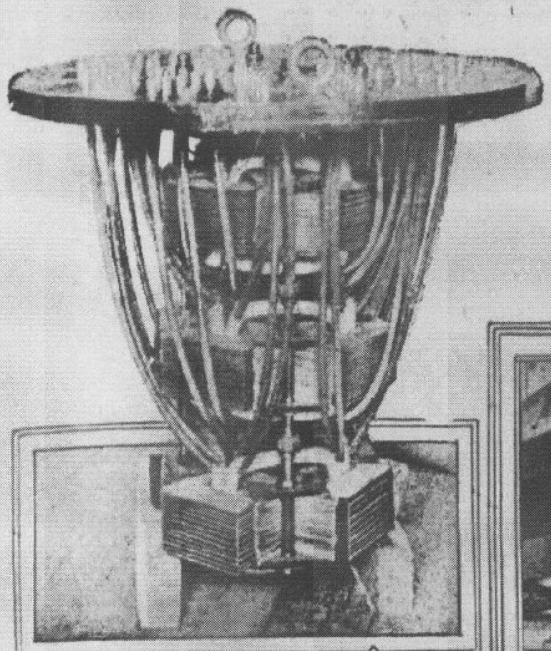
Bocker—He evidently thinks any nation that might want to swallow us would fetcherus.

Torna all'Emeroteca
Torna all'Home Page

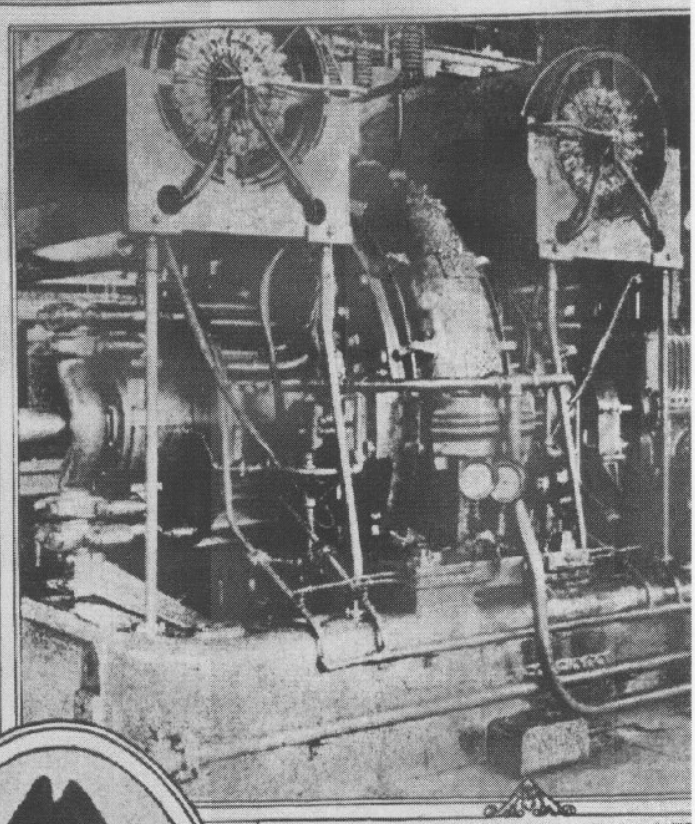
THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD 15-2-1920

Scientists Tell How We May S

Dr. Hewitt and Other Authorit Radio's Power to Transmit In sages, Pin Faith to Flashing C the Martians Might See— Marvels Predicted in Nex



The ALEXANDERSON MAGNETIC AMPLIFIER



A 200 KILOWATT HIGH FREQUENCY ALTE for TRANS-ATLANTIC WIRELESS IMA INSTALLATION NEEDFUL TO SPAN THE of MILES TO MARS COURTESY GENERAL ELECTRIC CO

By ROBERT G. SKERRETT.

"POSSIBLE? Yes; but hardly probable." Such is the way Peter Cooper Hewitt, the eminent physicist, sums up the much discussed topic of wireless messages from Mars.

"Don't misunderstand me," he continued. "I am sceptical only so far as it concerns the Martian origin of the signals Signer Marconi has recently intercepted. To me the chances are many times greater that they had a terrestrial source, and this belief does not rob the topic of a cause for wonderment.

"We are at the threshold of amazing things, and the potentiality of signals despatched at will across interstellar space is by no means the most startling of these. In the next five or ten years we shall be doing things that now seem inconceivable to the average person. Science and invention are co-ordinating; bringing to a focus scattered knowledge, diversified efforts, and powers of imagination that will make miracles veritable commonplaces. And if we wish, we shall be able to span the gap between this world and planets millions of miles away by means of impulses, radiations, which shall utilize as a conductor the medium through which and in which the entire stellar system moves, the universal ether.

"Personally I do not think wireless waves would best serve to carry our greetings to other planets. I am satisfied that it would be far easier to accomplish this through light, the rays of which now give us visible consciousness of the existence of other celestial bodies. But apart from this promise of the future, let us see what it is that is going on right here upon this globe of

ours which may be directly or indirectly responsible for the unexplained action of Signor Marconi's receiving apparatus.

U-Boat Detector Developed.

"During our participation in the world war as a member of the Naval Consulting Board I gave a good deal of time to experiments having to do with the development of an electrical submarine detector. Without confusing the present subject matter, it will be enough if I explain that the recording instrument traced upon smoke coated discs of paper zigzag or waving lines indicating the degree and variations of received impulses. At times, and at periods of approximately identical intervals, the needle would trace an exaggerated wave or 'peak' indicating an exceptional electrical disturbance. Upon examining these record sheets recently I have been struck by the fact that they had an average period of thirty minutes from peak to peak, in this resembling the recurrence of Signor Marconi's signals attributed to another world.

"Again, it has been brought to my attention that an ordinary compass needle here in New York will deflect a degree or more in the course of a few minutes, and will do this repeatedly, moving back and forth as if affected by a shifting magnetic field. Indeed, this is the cause of the needle's action, and indicates unmistakably the change of direction of our local magnetic field. Now the compass needle does not measure intensity, but only the direction, of this shifting magnetism. However, we have other instruments that can evaluate the force involved; and this force is of a magnitude that could exercise a far reaching effect, perhaps half way across the Atlantic.

"True, this is infinitesimal compared with the tremendous void between us and Mars, but the phenomenon is significant when we realize that it is the cumulative and the unexpected consequence of our civilization as expressed by some phases of metropolitan activities. That is to say, our multiple electrical generators hereabouts are setting up reflex perturbations of sufficient strength to radiate broadcast throughout a wide flung zone.

"Similarly London is the centre of another zone of such disturbance; and there is ample warrant for the assumption that this artificial modifying of the earth's distribution of magnetism may be one of the agencies of wireless 'strays.' In the same way other great cities and foci of intense industrial activity may contribute to the sum total of magnetic derangement."

The logical inference is that this state of affairs, more or less periodically, may induce simultaneously otherwise unexplainable signals at remotely separated wireless stations.

DR LEE De FOREST

DR. PETER COOPER HEWITT.

At his laboratory here in New York Dr. Hewitt's exquisitely sensitive receiving apparatus picks up sounds emanating from all sorts of sources within Manhattan's limits. For instance, he can identify the "note" of the distant electric motor of a hotel elevator; he can distinguish the labored effort of an electrically driven pump many blocks away, and, still further off, the measured pulse of great synchronous generators, which have for the moment got out of stride with one another, are audible by reason of his wonderfully responsive instruments. As Dr. Hewitt explains:

"The manifold noises of our thousands of dynamos and electric motors combine to produce a certain characteristic 'note,' and the pitch of this is an index of our demand for power, light and heat agreeably to our uses of the energizing current.

"I merely mention this fact to bring out the possibility of man made electrical disturbances contributing unexpectedly to wireless impulses other than those deliberately despatched for intercommunication. Of course we all know that there are atmospheric conditions wherein the sun, thunder storms, &c., not only interfere with the transmission of wireless signals but induce the equivalent of dots and dashes on their own account. These have a distinctive sound or quality which any trained operator should recognize.

Earth Essential to System.

"But to return to the possibility of signalling to Mars or any other planet by means of wireless let us first consider some of the underlying conditions which make radio intercourse, as we have it, feasible. Notwithtanding the fact that wireless waves loop their way through the atmosphere, touching the earth successively agreeably to their length, and finally are picked up hundreds or thousands of miles off by suitably attuned mechanisms, still they reach their destination by reason of their terrestrial contacts. In other words, the earth is an essential element in bridging the space between station and station. By earth, of course, I mean both land and water.

"In principle the controlling circumstances do not differ where the despatched waves emanate from an aircraft, because these radiations must come to earth and then go rolling on much after the fashion of kindred impulses originating from a ship or shore station. Now, inasmuch as the earth is so essential an element in present-day wireless, how then could we hope to reach another planetary body? In other words, how could we expect to span the vast gap of space by this means, knowing that the radio waves would have no 'footing' on the way? I don't dare prophesy what the solution will be, but we have an inkling of a possible agency in a well known demonstration in physics.

"If a stick of sealing wax be rubbed with a piece of flannel and thereby electrified, and is then brought near to a small ball of pith suspended by a silk thread from a glass support, the pith ball will be instantly attracted to the sealing wax; but if the two come in contact the ball will be quickly repelled. The latter indicates that by this touch the surface of the ball has been locally charged with electricity of the same sign. The point I want to bring out is that the surface of the pith ball can be oppositely charged at different
the attractive and r
between the sealing
themselves over a rel

"Now, let us suppo
ilarly transpose or
the negative charges
two widely separate
of the earth, and d
brief interval of tim

"Manifestly, if t
plished the result wo
send afar into sp
waves, that might re
of the planets, such
us say. Again, if we
pulses at will, the
medium of these p
might finally attrac
possible inhabitants
body and build up a
derstanding. Of co
that intelligent bein
lions of miles off w
picking up wireless
ultimately to interpr

"The staggering p
project lies in pre

dorse the gen-
of the Field
experiment of
soldiers would

as part of the American Field of Honor. The plan is to insure perpetual preservation of these cemeteries as beautiful parks and to erect on the central field a handsome memorial building or monument.

Stephen T. Early, ex-captain of U. S. Infantry, as secretary.

"Almost without exception," Mr. Early said last week, "men who fought overseas and who know the conditions of burial

Kansas pr
$50,000,00
Of the fo
duced in C
Crago, pr

SIGNALLING MARS

Continued from Seventh Page.

its surface. . . . The distant astronomer would never be able to comprehend the whole of our earth's features in a birdseye glance, as we are able to do with those features on that hemisphere of Mars which happens to be turned toward us on a clear night."

Favors the Light Idea.

"Accordingly," says De Forest, "if the Martians are as wise as I think they should be they have already sent signals to planets more favorably disposed to them than we are, and ten to one they have found light best fitted for that purpose. When they decide to have a try at us we shall probably get notice of it by flashes despatched from that planet's dark side by way of an emphasizing background. And inasmuch as Mars is supposed to be our senior in the possession of animate life, it might be just as well for us as the celestial junior to wait until we are spoken to.

"With our present tremendous problems of readjustment to absorb our time and treasure, we need not feel under any obligation to cultivate Mars merely because Marconi is unable to identify the source of some troublesome 'strays.' When we are justified in answering Mars, or whatever other planet calls to us, the easiest and cheapest way to bring this about will probably be through the agency of powerful electric lights—adopting the plan suggested by Elmer A. Sperry. As is well known, the wonderful Sperry searchlight is capable of producing a beam having the illuminating intensity of 1,280,000,000 candle power.

"According to Mr. Sperry he would form a group of 150 to 200 of his searchlights and direct their combined beams in the direction of Mars. An aggregation of that sort would possess the luminous equivalent of a star of the seventh magnitude such as our telescopes are able to pick up readily. Therefore assuming that the Martians had glasses of equal power, they should have no trouble in catching that dot of light from a distance of 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 miles.

"It would be possible, no doubt, to operate these lights so that they could give slow signals which would fill all of the requirements of a system of communication. However, an array of lights of this character and the needful energizing plant would cost a very pretty sum. The outlay might be warranted some day, but certainly not until the other fellow 'far, far away' has seen fit to call us first."

Professor Einstein's Idea Too.

It is interesting to note that Prof. Einstein, who has lately set the scientific world agog by reason of his theory about the effect of gravitation upon rays of light, also believes that if Mars be inhabited by intelligent creatures bent upon communicating with the earth they might be expected to try to do so by means of rays of light, which would be more easily controlled than radio. Apparently he does not believe that the Marconi signals originated beyond the limits of our own sphere.

The fact that the French Academy of Sciences offers a reward of $20,000 for the best plan by which to make a sign to a heavenly body merely brings to light that twenty-nine years ago Mme. Guzmann made a bequest of 100,000 francs to be awarded as a prize to "the first person who shall be successful in communicating with another world other than the planet Mars."

It seems that the Academy in 1891 hesitated to accept the bequest, but finally did so, influenced by the proviso that if the prize was not claimed within succeeding periods of five years then the accumulated interest at each half decade should go toward helping serious work in astronomical progress.

Academy Accepts.

The Academy, in accepting the trust, declared that the intentions of the founder should be scrupulously executed, and then proceeded to quote Montaigne to this effect: "It is a stupid presumption to condemn as false all that which may not appear likely to us. There is no greater madness in the world than to reduce everything to the measure of our capacity and competence."

Remembering how Nikola Tesla in 1899, out in Colorado, picked up signals which he believed came from Mars—the signals varying in intensity as Mars reached opposition and then swept further away upon its orbit—the singularity of Mme. Guzmann's bequest becomes suggestive.

Why did she eliminate Mars from the possible planets to be reached? Had she any reason to believe that that had already been done and therefore constituted a warrant for effort elsewhere; or was that patron of interstellar communication convinced that there were no Martians left to respond to such a call?

One way or another Mr. Tesla was not rewarded, and certainly $20,000 would not make a kindred effort worth while now. A sum of that sort would be only a drop in the bucket that would have to be filled to make success possible.

Ice a Popular Dainty

AMERICANS eat more ice cream and similar frozen desserts than the people of any other nation, but the Japanese have us surpassed as eaters of ice. One of their favorite dishes is small cakes of ice broken into tiny, pebbly pieces and eaten with sugar and lemon. The commonest way of eating ice in Japan, however, is to shave it into snowy flakes and to swallow it with sweetened water into which fruit juice or sweetmeats have been thrown.

Ice cream, milk and eggs shaken with ice and other kinds of cooling beverages are sold in an ever increasing quantity, but the old style of eating raw ice, in what the Japanese call the *Torimizu* fashion, is still in the greatest vogue.

nts"

d skin; it made
so little holes
I got stung by
about like ten
same time on

scorpion any
r of the world
had registered
to me, and it
ir curiosity.
witnessed was
argadore of a
mmand to the
gadore started
er to find one
dy begun when
ross the back
the centipede
before the two
en sunk. The
e a long while
st scar a man
ty sick for a

trees to sleep
thick and we
and before we
ight. I have
and have seen
he grass and
foot covering,
w or heard of
ake only Jake

one was ever
for believing
contment at
t alone. But
s that a girls
on earth by
I have seen
nentor and be
ghtning it it.

r Guns

sylvania steel
age manufac-
mould ever
pe, 15 feet 7
inside diame
ickness varies
mould will be
ound steel in-
and 18-inch

e mould was
arth steel fur-
e ladles over
molten con-
or runner so
mixed before
took 340,000
sting. After
led two 100-
sand pit

Vi
T

FOR la
kn
whose mys
informed—
from ricke
ng sickne
marasmus.
away upon
self but la
necessary
that vitam
complete.
Vitamine
A, B or C,
presence of
sary to gr
type prod
are found
stances an
adult on a
quota. In
restricted d
different a
give attent
lack in bab
Teachers
had an ext
questions o
going to kn
Walter H.
of the foo
chief surge
introductio
diets of ma
to reduce in
He has c
Roper in
babies und
Hospital a
Schloss an
Nursery an
further stu
New York
charged full
Prof. Ed
recent artic
Diseases of
of cases at
results are s
more for st
gation than
of the evide
One of
ported in t
identified as
months old
He was a t
weighing o
ounces, alth
normal chil
first twenty
tried on J
trifling gain
result was a
this point t
began the e
age. Prof.

Torna all'Emeroteca
Torna all'Home Page

THE S. FRANCISCO CALL 31-7-1909

THE CALL

SAVANTS SCOFF AT SIGNALING

Scheme to Communicate With Mars Pronounced Too Absurd to Notice

THE Astronomical and Astrophysical society of the United States, in which are numbered several of the members of the department of astronomy of the state university, has not taken kindly to the project of signaling the planet Mars next September, when that celestial body approaches near to the earth.

The society, in whose numbers are the most noted scientists of the country, has gone about its plans quietly and will hurl a bombshell into the ranks of the signalers to Mars at a special meeting, notices for which have been received here, to be held August 10 in the Yerkes observatory outside of Chicago. Profs. R. G. Aitken and A. O. Leuschner of the university department of astronomy will attend the meeting.

The bombshell will take the form of a statement clothed in stern scientific language that there is no evidence of human beings on Mars, which is a planet, as far as science knows, covered with ice and that the so called canals are misnomers and that money spent for the project of signaling the imaginary inhabitants of the planet is foolish in the extreme and not warranted by the world's knowledge of Mars.

The writings of Prof. Lowell Pickering, president of the society, the late Simon Newcomb and others probably will be inserted in the statement, and if the proponents of the Martian communicating scheme then propose to go ahead with their investigations the astronomers will quietly turn their backs on them and pay no attention to what they term the "unwarranted action" of Professor Todd of Amherst and Aeronaut Leo Stevens, who proposes to go up in a balloon with wireless telegraph outfits the better to catch above the earth's atmosphere

such messages as the inhabitants of Mars may be trying to send to the earth.

The plan of the man who would flash heliograph signals to Mars by building a row of sun glass 10 miles long in Texas, where the open country would permit a better vision for the Martians is classed in the same category by the astronomers of the university and of the society, who believe only in cold, hard facts.

Already the astronomers of the United States have begun to circulate statements concerning the attempt at signaling Mars which have been received by Dr. T. R. Crawford, acting head of the students' observatory. In all cases the Martian communication idea has been treated with cold water and declared foolish in the extreme.

Professor Humphreys of the Chicago university has sent a publication written by himself to the effect that it would be more sensible for the men who would signal Mars to bore a hole through the earth and by alternately shutting out the sunlight establish lines of communication.

He also suggested that the "lunatics" on the earth's lunar satellite should likewise bore a hole through the moon and establish a means of communication with this planet. Professors of the university also have taken a fling at the project of Professor Todd and Aeronaut Stevens, who plan to go up in a balloon next September, when Mars is nearest the earth, and receive messages from that planet by means of the Morse wireless telegraph code.

Professor Aitken, whose work in double stars is well known all over the scientific world, said that he was opposed to the expenditure of money for signaling purposes and would voice his sentiments at the meeting. He said that Mars was not inhabited as far as could be learned scientifically by present day instruments, and that for this reason there was little use of trying to communicate with the planet.

He pointed to the statement of the late Prof. Simon Newcomb, the great astronomer of the nineteenth century, and one of the authorities on the planet Mars, who said:

What do I think of the canals of Mars? The best answer I can give to this oft asked question is that I do not think anything about them. When I inquire in response what the questioner means by the canals of Mars, I find that he means an artificial waterway which some astronomers are supposed to see, or think they see on Mars.

But no astronomer ever saw or thought he saw anything of the kind. The widespread notion that canals have been seen, springs from a peculiarity of the Italian language. If Schiaparelli had used any other modern language we should never have heard of a canal on Mars, and it is possible that this planet would scarcely have excited any greater popular interest than Venus now does. It will be both interesting and instructive to show how the popular illusion, if that term may be used, has originated.

We have reached the conclusion that if we seek for the conditions under which life will most rapidly develop, we should look rather to a warmer than to a colder world than ours. As between Mars and Venus the latter is probably better adapted to life than the former, always supposing that other conditions than those of temperature are fulfilled. It is quite likely that a planet revolving midway between the orbits of the earth and Venus would be better adapted than our earth is to the development of the higher forms of life. On the whole it seems that Mars, from the data gathered by science, is no better adapted to life than the region around the north pole of our earth or the tops of the highest mountains.

It is sometimes said that we are not justified in inferring the conditions of life in other worlds from what we see in ours, because in each world the form of life will adapt itself to the surrounding conditions. Now if on our planet we found this to be the case—if life were equally abundant everywhere ——the argument would be stronger than it is. As a matter of fact, we do not find life to flourish in the arctic regions. We are able therefore to say from our own observation that there are conditions under which life so far as we can judge from experience, will not be much if at all developed.

Torna all'Emeroteca
Torna all'Home Page

EL PASO HERALD 8-7-1911

P. S.--Use Globe Mills Flour and help the Southw

What Happens On Mars

By Abbe Moreux, President of the Observatory of Bourges.

WHEN considering conditions on our neighbor planet Mars, you must always remember that the years on Mars are almost twice as long as ours, consisting of 686 days. Each side is therefore exposed to the blessed rays of the sun for more than 11 months a year, which causes every trace of snow even at the poles to disappear completely.

A very strange climate indeed, stranger than anyone is apt to think—and the reason is not far to seek.

If you look at your barometer, you will notice that here on earth the average atmospheric pressure at sea level as measured by the weight of a column of mercury counterbalancing the weight of the air, is about 76 centimetres.

As you get into higher altitudes, the pressure rapidly diminishes. At the top of the Eiffel tower, you will already find a decrease of about three centimetres. On the summit of a mountain of 1200 meters the barometer barely registers 63 centimetres, at 2000 meters, the pressure is about 60. At a height of five kilometers the barometer registers 38, and at one of 11 kilometers, only 198 centimetres. This is the highest altitude ever reached by any aeronaut.

In these regions, the pressure of the air is so small that our organism, used to live at the bottom of the atmospheric ocean, where it bears a total weight of 16,000 kilograms, suffers great pain. Breathing becomes difficult, the blood beats against the skin and tries to burst through, producing more or less serious hemorrhages, the ears buzz, sight is lost and fainting spells are frequent.

Our trial balloons, invented to test the atmosphere, have rarely risen to a height of more than 30 kilometers and at this distance from the earth the air is so rarified that it can hardly be called an atmosphere.

Altitude is High.

On the planet of Mars, the usual atmospheric pressure corresponds to the one we find at an altitude of about 17 kilometers above sea level. No human being would be able to breathe there, no mammal or bird organized as we know them would be able to withstand such low pressure.

The lightness of the atmosphere on Mars has many great effects.

If we place a glass filled with water under the bell of an air pump and gradually diminish the pressure, the

needles are formed under the breath of the winds.

Like our clouds of similar kind, they remain at high altitudes and, seen at great distance through a powerful telescope, they often appear near the edge of the planetary disk, looking like solar protuberances. It is these which certain astronomers have taken to be fire signals made to us by the inhabitants of Mars.

The changes of color according to the season have explained certain facts to us; the lower plains of the planet and its large valleys are covered with a vegetation that is probably quite stunted as compared to ours and which is made possible by the humidity of the atmosphere. It is in these places that the vapor usually gathers. At the bottom and on the edges of these valleys the hoar frost collects at sunset and during the night and often during the day white fogs mark the location of the famous canals.

In the course of the years the outlines of the seas change with extraordinary facility. I have been able to observe myself that since 1909 the shores of the Great bay have receded to Lake Moeris and as winter approaches, the cold will penetrate everywhere, the humidity will disappear and with it the last traces of vegetation.

Of what kind may a vegetation be that develops so rapidly and profusely forests or marshes? Are these immense plains possibly inhabited by a strange animal world? These are questions which our present knowledge is unable to answer.

All that we are able to say now is that if the planet of Mars is of more recent formation than the earth, its evolution has been more rapid, because it is smaller.

Mars is an older world than ours. Our neighbor in space shows a state that is midway between that of the earth and the moon. The phenomena we are now witnessing from far away are only the last manifestations of an animation about to disappear. Slowly, very slowly, time is performing its work. Life is being extinguished by the cold, which puts worlds to sleep and gently carries them into the arms of death.

LEFTOVER CANDY MADE OVER AGAIN

(Continued from previous page.)

water will evaporate. It can no longer exist in liquid form.

And this is what happens on Mars. During the day the atmosphere fills with humidity, especially at the poles, where the rays of the sun gradually melt the rather thin layer of snow. This humidity slowly spreads through the parts adjoining, thanks to the regular trade winds that are blowing.

Cold is Intense.

But when the sun sets, it turns cold, the heat absorbed during the day rapidly dissipates by evaporation and the thermometer drops to 100 degrees below zero in many places. The water is then deposited on the surface of the planet in the form of hoar frost. Towards morning heavy fogs arise which are scattered under the influence of the sun, whose rays are stopped by nothing. In the upper strata of the air, light clouds, consisting of sharp ice

ing the display for sale of uncovered candies, which are now being enforced in most of the large cities, receives the general commendation of the confectioners, who agree that all candy should be kept under glass cases, so that it may not be polluted by dirt and insects flying in the air.

Makeover Candies.

The use of leftovers in the candy store is as puzzling to the confectioner as it is to the average home cook. All leftover candies represent a certain amount of good material. They are unsalable in their present condition. Some hard candies, like taffies, can be recooked and made into butter chips or nut brittle, although sometimes sugar "loses its life" in the recooking process and does not harden properly. Cream candies and various other kinds may be made up into caramels. In fact, the caramel serves the

towns
curred
specta
tratio
Five
ently
heard
a body
zens
the V
of an
stream

confec
croque
There
of whi
proper
caram
that t
other
some
does

Torna all'Emeroteca
Torna all'Home Page

BISMARCK WEEKLY TRIBUNE: FRIDAY, OCT. 23 1891.

ITALY.

oon Be Of-

lent Louis
number of
cablegram
ne govern-
the decree
proclama-
be issued

sed.
atch from
ent is sur-
senate to
pork. The
ut France
trongly op-
e pork em-
reflected in

ral Music
rs Sunday
memorial
pect to the
s Stewart
audience
n, and at
ray to out-
ering was
O'Sullivan
form were
rishmen of
ppropriate
ered. The
ng was de-
ector of St.
no paid an
ism of the
upon his
om of his
mphasized
life sized
which oc-
n the plat-
address the
submitted

n the pres-
the great
ly and suc-
the great
his coun-
art Parnell,
y as a na-
ide Ireland
ounsels of

Parnell
period of
rival and
antial con-
tached his
Egypt and
ing into a
t and best
al history;
example,
man with-
h whom by
ified to es-
lanthropist
downtrod-

unparalled
ss Stewart
led himself
gratitude

URGENT DISPATCHES.

TWO TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES THAT MEANT LIFE OR DEATH.

An Old Telegraph Operator Tells How He Was the Means of Uniting Two Young Lovers Just as One Was About to Sail Away to a Foreign Shore.

Telegraph operators who have sent dispatches of all kinds for years might be excused if they were to show no surprise at any message that could be sent. It is only natural that there should be a dreary routine in the work which banishes all degree of excitement in anything. The writer once met a telegraph superintendent who had handled an electric key in all parts of this country. He had stored in his mind a fund of reminiscences, and as the time dragged heavily he rattled off story after story.

"It was a good many years ago," he said, "when I was not so old as I am now, and perhaps more sentimental, that I won a husband for a girl. I was an operator then in a town out in Ohio. I hadn't much to do, and I used to sit in the window a good deal to watch the people on the station platform of the railroad.

"One day I caught sight of a young man and young woman who were in earnest conversation. He was dressed for traveling, and was evidently waiting for the next train. As the time for the arrival of the train drew near the young man seemed to become desperate, for he paced up and down the platform nervously, talking very rapidly.

"Then the train came gliding in. I saw the girl shake her head and he said something which made her turn pale. The train had again started, and he climbed up the car steps without turning to look back. She gave a little cry, but he did not hear it; his train was gone.

A NARROW MARGIN.

"It was two days after this that the young woman came into the telegraph office, with a white face and red tinged eyelids. She came to me and spoke rapidly in a frightened whisper.

"'I want you to send a telegram,' she said. 'You must send it right away. It's to New York, and it must be delivered before 4 o'clock this afternoon.'

"She was trying to write, but her fingers trembled so that she could not guide the pencil.

"'Let me write it,' I said.

"'Oh, thank you,' she answered, and then she gave me the address. There were just two words in the message, 'Come back.'

"'Can you get it there before 4 o'clock?' she asked breathlessly. 'You must. He will leave his hotel then to catch a steamer.' Her voice faltered here.

"'I'm afraid not,' I said. 'The difference in time, you know, makes it hard work to do that.'

"'Oh,' she cried, 'I forgot about the difference in time. What shall I do?'

"'Send two,' I said, all the while working on my key to get my wire. 'Send one to the hotel and one to the steamer.'

"She was crying now so that I could not hear her answer, but I knew what she wanted. I never worked so hard before or since to get messages through. And all the while that poor girl watched my fingers with a look in her eyes that made me swear I'd get them through if quick work could do it.

JUST IN TIME.

"When I turned around finally she drew a long breath.

INTERPLANET SIGNALING.

A Woman's Prize of $20,000 for the Person Who Shall Find a Way.

A French nun has bequeathed 100,000 francs to the Academy of Science, to be given as a prize to any one who shall discover any means of communicating with another world, planet or star. The planet Mars was suggested in the will as the most convenient heavenly body on which to make the experiment.

"This proposition may seem ridiculous, but it is not any more so than the idea of James Lick, the founder of the Lick observatory," said a man well versed in starry lore.

"The Lick bequest to build the great telescope was intended to establish the fact whether or not the moon is inhabited. Now let us consider the difficulties in the way of this project. The distance of the earth from the moon may be stated in round numbers as 240,000 miles. It is a fact recognized in military science that a man can be fairly distinguished by the eye at a mile's distance. In making calculations regarding vision it is the general rule to estimate that to be seen a mile away an object must be half a yard wide. The best telescope has a magnifying power of 2,000 diameters.

"Half the distance to the moon is 120,000 miles. Divide this by 2,000, the magnifying power of the glass, and you get sixty yards as the minimum size of an object in the moon discernible by the aid of the telescope from the earth. So an object must be 180 feet wide or thick to be more than an appreciable dot. I have made the most liberal allowances in this computation. The atmospheric condition must be perfect, and 2,000 is an unusually high power to be used by an astronomer.

"If an object must be 180 feet thick to be seen from the earth on the moon, it would be best to make it 200 feet. To give the inhabitants of the moon an idea that there are intelligent beings on earth, it would be necessary to place, say, three objects in view of the moon's people—let them remain for a time arranged at the angles of a triangle. Then they might be changed so as to be in a straight line. The man in the moon, seeing these phenomena, might conclude that there were intelligent beings on earth and arrange for some corresponding signal to the inhabitants of earth. But, while this seems possible, it shows how preposterous would be the attempt to determine with the most powerful telescope now in use whether the moon is inhabited.

"Now, as to the proposed communication with Mars. At the time when Mars and the earth are nearest to each other—are in perihelion—the distance is in round numbers 35,000,000 miles. Take half this distance and you have 17,500,000 as the number of yards that represents the size of an object in Mars that could be seen that distance with the naked eye. Divide this by 2,000, the power of the biggest telescope, and you have 8,750, the size of the smallest object plainly discernible at such a distance with the telescope. This is equal to about five miles.

"An object in the planet Mars could be perceived as a little larger than a dot with the aid of the largest refractor and under the most favorable, in fact absolutely perfect, atmospheric and other conditions, if it was five miles in diameter. This is when the planet is nearest to us. On the other hand, at that time nothing on the earth could be discerned from Mars, because the earth would be in a straight line between it and the sun and in the blaze of the sun's light. An inhabitant of that planet would have to wait until the earth was in some other part of its orbit, and the distance be-

CAS
for Infa
"Castoria is so well adapted to child
I recommend it as superior to any pres
known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. I
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn,
"The use of 'Castoria' is so unive
its merits so well known that it seem
of supererogation to endorse it. Few
intelligent families who do not keep
within easy reach."
CARLOS MARTYN, D.
New Yor
Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed
THE
BANNE
West Mair
Re-fitted and Furnished.
S.
MILES MA
Gull Riv
Lumber and Buildi
BISMARCK
A woman may sev
And a woman
But! when SANTA
Then vanish al
SANTA·CLAU

home and
tanding his
m and his
rty leader,
ntes in pars
im of fidel-
s as a man,
is an Irish
ar of trial,
lstone, act-
lish party,
lowers lav-
s, and the
ewart Par-
of his life a
e him to a
be it there-

erican citi-
meeting as-
which Ire-
lenth of her
on, and as a
emory and
eby pledge
for which
ishmen to
hearts and
by every
r.
f Irish na-
s by our
rish affairs,
and com-
erty guar-
distinction
rish people
specifically

ment of the
united ef-
and that to
ll it must
of Ireland's
f indepen-
l the choice
nd associa-
nfidence of
fears of all
and insure
s and peo-

come when
longer be
rish people
on for their
d therefore
f the Irish
tical domi-
as a most
self-govern-

e adopted
defied the
d to death
had ever
auntlet to
d him to
eringly ad-
ich Davitt
other men
ct of 1879
t that time
outlaw in
eeting be-
nself which
the Irish
is post dur-
ough some
traitor to
ed the fact
an alliance
trenuously
those who

"'Well,' I said, 'they are gone,' and I looked at the clock. This made her shiver.

"She would not leave the office, and as the minutes slipped away I began to feel the dread that was reflected in her eyes. I knew that the steamer must have started now. I felt as if I had committed murder, but she was silent and pale. Only her look was reproachful, as if I had failed her.

"Finally it came. There was a click and a flash of color was in her cheek.

"'What is it?' she said. 'Quick! What is it?'

"'It's for you!' I shouted, like the boy that I was, 'hurrah! he's coming,' for I was so excited that I forgot to give her the message.

"Then I wrote it out for her: 'I'm coming, God bless you. I was on the steamer.' She cried over that bit of yellow paper, and I think that the hulking country boy who gave it to her had a choking in the throat too.

"Well, there was a wedding a short while after that. The only one I knew in the party was the bride. You know how I met her. But the country operator was at that wedding, and when the bridegroom grasped my hand he shook it in a way that hurt. He sent me a letter from the east afterward asking me to come on to go into a big telegraph office where he had secured a place for me."

"I had another experience in 'sending' in my younger days in which I got greatly interested. It was after I went east. I partly broke down and got transferred for one summer to a watering place.

CIPHER TELEGRAMS.

"One day a dignified, well dressed man of middle age came hurriedly into the office.

"'Send this at once,' he said in a strained tone.

"I reached for my key, and as I clicked away to get New York I watched him. His teeth were ground together, and his fingers clenched the rail so fiercely that they were absolutely bloodless.

"'Get it,' he said between his teeth. 'Get it there or I am ruined.'

"Then I saw that his dispatch was in cipher, and I remembered that that morning I had received one in cipher.

"When I had sent the last word he became deathly white and leaned against the wall faintly, fanning himself with his hat. I have never seen such an intense look of agony on a man's face as was on his. He seemed to have strength enough only to look at his watch every minute or two.

"His answer came back in cipher. He braced himself before reading it.

"'Thank God!' he said in a low voice, and the next thing I knew I felt a bill in my hand. Before I could cry out to him that I would not take his money, he was gone.

"I afterward learned that he was also an operator—one of the heaviest operators in Wall street. I often think about my having saved a millionaire from ruin."—New York Tribune.

A Compliment Spoiled.

There is such a thing as poisoning all the pleasant occurrences of life by drops of depreciation. "Yes, your examination papers are always marked high," said one schoolgirl to another. "It must be because your writing is so plain."—Youth's Companion.

She Was Aware of It.

Oldbeau (rejected)—I'd have you know, Miss Scadds, that I'm no clam.

Miss Scadds—I know that, Mr. Oldbeau. Clams do not live to be sixty years old.—New York Epoch.

tween the earth and Mars would then be many times as great as in perihelion.

"So it would be necessary to construct an object, to be discernible on the earth from Mars, say, twenty miles in diameter. It might be circular in form. Other structures not inferior in size would have to be erected at distances of not less than twenty miles from each other. Then, after these had remained for a time, their relative positions might be changed. These bodies, moreover, to be clearly distinguished from the surface of Mars must be intensely luminous. A solid ball of electric light twenty miles in diameter would suffice.

"Considering the size of the structures required, their distance from each other, and the necessity of changing their places to indicate to a man in Mars that these luminous structures were the result of intelligent action and not natural phenomena, the sum bequeathed by the French nun may be seen to be greatly inadequate. The Academy of Sciences at Paris may for this reason refuse to accept the bequest. If the sum were offered for a prize essay on some plan for accomplishing communication with a sister sphere it would be more reasonable.

"In all the above computations it must not be forgotten that all the conditions must be favorable, the atmosphere as well as the relative positions of the earth and Mars. Such conditions happen only once in a great while."—Chicago Tribune.

Refused Her Because She Cried.

A wedding was once stopped in the following curious manner: The people were well to do farmers. The day was fixed, breakfast prepared, carriages waiting at the door. All things were ready. The bridegroom drove up to the house and ran in to see his bride before he started for the chapel. He found her weeping, as brides often do when they leave home. And who would believe it if they read it in a romance?

The bridegroom coldly informed the young lady that "if that was the way she was going to begin, it would be the end of it." He left the bride in a dead faint, left the house and drove away. It was the end of it in more ways than one. There was an action for breach of promise. The young lady died of a broken heart.

He afterward married three wives in rapid succession. Every few years he crossed my path, and I have reason to know that his life was far from being happy.—Cor. London Tit-Bits.

Just an Average Woman.

I once knew a genius who was the most uncomfortable person I ever met. She thought she could wear your clothes and never return them, borrow your books and give them away, dress like his satanic majesty, and have it all excused because she was a genius. Another acquaintance of mine was one who was spoken of as being "far above the average woman," and she was so deadly far above that she hadn't sense enough to do what even the dogs do—go in when it rains.

Sisters and brothers, specially brothers, I express my gratitude that the good Lord made me just an average woman, and I think the donkeys who object to her are far below the average woman and show it by the way they bray.—Bab's Letter.

The following metals will conduct electricity in the following proportions, viz.: Silver, 100; copper, 96; gold, 72; aluminium, 52; zinc, 26; platinum, 16; iron, 15; nickel, 12; tin, 11; lead, 7. Of the above copper and iron have the greatest commercial value as electrical conductors.

ONLY BY N.K.F

[First publication October 9, 18

Summons.

STATE OF NORTH DAK
County of Burle
District Court, Sixth Judicial Distric
Dan Eisenberg, Plaintiff, vs. Frederic
Kinney, George H. Fairchild and John
as Treasurer of Burleigh County, No
ta, and said Burleigh County, Defend
State of North Dakota to the Abov
Defendants, Greeting:
You each are hereby summoned and
to answer the complaint in the above
action, which is filed with the clerk of s
and to serve a copy of your answer to
complaint, on the subscriber, at his off
city of Bismarck, in the county of Burl
state aforesaid, within thirty days after
ice of this summons upon you, exclusi
day of such service; and if you fail to a
said complaint within the time afore
plaintiff in this action will apply to the
the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated September 29, A. D. 1891.
GEO. W. NEW
Plaintiff's Attorney, Bismarck
To Frederick W. McKinney, one of th
ants above named: Take notice that
plaint in the above entitled action was
the office of the clerk of the district co
court house in the city of Bismarck, in
ty of Burleigh, state of North Dako
30th day of September, 1891.
Geo. W. Ne
Plaintiff's Attorney, Bismarck

[First Publication Oct. 9, 1891.

Notice—Timber Culture

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK,
October 5, 18
Complaint having been entered at t
by Hiram A. Joy against Nathan Dank
fai ure to comply with law as to timbe
enty No. 558, dated June 22, 1882, upo
quarter, section 2 township 140 north
west, in Burleigh county, North Dako
view to the cancellation of said entry
sant alleging that claimant, Nathan D
has not broken or cultivated to exceed e
on said tract; that there are not now,
not been for two and one half years
more than one hundred trees on said cl
during said two and one-half years the
has not himself, and has not caused a
said tract to be, plowed, planted or c
and has not for the last two and one-h
planted any portion of said tract in tim
or cuttings or caused the same to
done. The said parties are hereby sum
appear at this office on the 14th day of N
1891, at 10 o'clock a.m., to respond an
testimony concerning said alleged faile
E. S. NEAL, R
BOUCHER & PHILBRICK,
Attorneys for Contestan

I CURE FIT

When I say cure I do not mean merel
them for a time and then have them ret
I mean a radical cure. I have made th
of FITS, EPILEPSY, or FALLING SIC
life-long study. I warrant my remedy to
worst cases. Because others have fai
reason for not now receiving a cure.
once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of
fible remedy. Give Express and Post O
H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 Pearl S

ROOT'S PURGATIVE PI
all Blood Diseases, Constipation and

23-12-1886

LOS ANGELES DAILY HERALD, DECEMI

THE PEOPLE OF MARS.

Wonderful Discovery of an Italian Astronomer

MARS LIKE THE EARTH.

Air and Water—Broad Canals, Lakes and Mountains—Plainly Discernable by Telescope.

The discovery of a network of so-called canals upon the planet Mars by Schiaparelli several years ago has been confirmed this year by observers both in England and Italy. In 1877, Mars, being on the same side of the sun the earth was, and in that part of its orbit which brought it unusually close to the earth, shone with greater splendor in the midnight sky. It was under these favorable circumstances that Professor Hall, with the huge telescope that had been set up at Washington, caught sight of two small moons revolving close around Mars, and moving so swiftly that they might almost be compared to little golden shuttles playing back and forth on either side of the ruddy planet's disk. The fame of this discovery was so great, and the delight of the astronomers, who found here a new and totally unexpected test of the laws of planetary motion, so unbounded, that another discovery, made at the same time, received comparatively little attention. This other discovery was the work of the keen-eyed Director of the Milan Observatory, N. Schiaparelli. He found that the equatorial regions of Mars were intersected by long narrow lines which resembled in color those spots that are believed to be seas, and which began and ended in these Martian seas, thus indicating a close connection between them.

The shape of these supposed water-courses suggested the name "canals," which was applied to them. Some astronomers of reputation argued that they really were canals, constructed by the supposititious inhabitants of Mars; and to the objection that the canals were too large to admit of the supposition that they could be artificial works—being sixty miles or more broad—they replied that since the force of gravity on mars is very much less than upon the earth, the inhabitants of that planet might attain a proportionately greater stature and muscular power and agility that would enable them to undertake works utterly beyond the capacity of terrestrial men. This sort of speculation tended to bring Schiaparelli's really brilliant discovery into derision, particularly among those whose telescopes did not reveal the phenomena he had detected. But Schiaparelli insisted that he had seen what he had seen, and his discovery was defended by his well-established reputation as an observer.

In 1879, Mars being once more favorably situated, he saw his canals again, and discovered a number of new ones, and in the fall and winter of 1881-2 he repeated his observations. On these last two occasions he made a still more surprising discovery, namely, that the canals, or many of them, were double. Right alongside those which he had seen before, and following the same sinuosities, he detected new canals. He made a map of Mars on Mercator's projection, and in this map the whole ... Mars, now shining out distinctly as if in bright sunshine, and now becoming obscure with shadow or disappearing entirely under a vaporous veil.

Those who formerly thought that the moon might be an inhabited world found the foundation of their belief cut away from under them when it become evident that the moon is destitute of air and water. But this powerful argument against habitableness cannot be applied in the case of Mars. That planet surely posses es an atmosphere and water. It is true the distribution of the land and seas on Mars is very different from that on the earth, and Mars has as much dry land as it has water. Its atmosphere also probably differs very much from ours. Yet it does possess both air and water, and so, although the conditions of life there would vary widely from those prevailing upon the earth, it is upon the whole more reasonable to conclude that life in some form exists upon Mars than it is a dead and deserted world like the moon. For this reason discoveries concerning the physical condition of Mars possess a peculiar interest. As science does not forbid the belief that Mars may be inhabited by intelligent beings, we are not obliged to look upon the various features of its surface that powerful tele-copes reveal as merely so many details of a desert and tenantless landscape, but rather we may consider them as the environments of sensible beings, who, inasmuch as they belong to our solar system, and, like ourselves, are journeying onward with the sun, must be regarded as our fellow voyagers through space.

Like the crew and passengers of a lone ship, long tossed upon a boundless ocean, we strain our eyes after this distant consort of the earth and wish for telescopes of almost infinite power, that we might catch a glimpse of friendly faces looking out from that far-away sail.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Boom in Ventura.

There is no let up to the real estate boom in Ventura, but its proportions are daily increasing. Real estate agents are multiplying and their vehicles are to be seen at all times flying through the streets in every direction carrying purchasers and speculators from one property to another. A great deal of real estate has changed hands since our last issue at advanced prices. The boom is so real that it has absolutely infused new life into old fogies here who were supposed to be so rusty and moth eaten that even a thought of speculation or business activity would be fatal to their existence. It took nothing short of iron hooks with long handles to drag them from their musty webs where they have serenely slumbered for years, but since they have got out into the sunshine they have limbered up and actually give promise of considerable life. It is difficult to tell whether the sudden enhancement in values is producing more joy than sorrow. It is about a stand off. A fellow will sell a lot one day for $5000 that he bought a few months ago for $300, and feel much rejoiced, but next day when he finds that if he had held on he could get $8000 for it, then a great cloud of sorrow settles upon him and he wants to kick his own coat-tails. Such examples as these convince us that mankind is never happy. Yet the boom is here, nevertheless.—*Ventura Democrat.*

A Cook's Good Fortune.

A cook in the service of Rev. C. G. Lane, rector of Little Gaddsden, Herts, has come into a fortune of £300,000. The lucky person is a widow named Adcock, and she has been with Mr. Lane only about a year. She has received assurances that her title is undisputed and she has been accepted by the Court

Real

DAV

29 South

UP STAI

$33,000-
erty on Spri
Fifth.
$10,500-
street, betw
60x160; hous
$8000—
side of Oli
Ninth.
$7000—
street.
$6700—
street, betw
bargain.
$8700—
street, near
$8000—
new house
house on lot
$5500—
south side
50x125.
$6500—
avenue. E
house of
Terms one t
and eightee
$4000—
alley, on th
$1600—
street, north
$6000—
house of 10
street, near
$7000—
near Main
bearing tree
will and ta
$1300—
$7000—
tween Sixt
shade trees;
$3500—
and Third
$800—L
avenue.
$800—E
alley in rear
$1200—
avenue, bet
$500—E
tract, near
$275—L
$2100—
86x120.
Ten acre
Childs tract
Four and
tract at a b

We have
the city.
We have
property.

29 South S
418 N

ALHAM

IS

Don't be
THE MO
ERN CALI

THE L

On Garfield
L'as from
Hotel. Fin

High G
V

jection, and in this map the whole surface of the planet, except in the polar regions, is seen covered with a network of dark stripes running in pairs, intersecting the continents in every direction, and invariably ending in the surrounding seas.

The manner in which the doubling of the canals was effected was not the least astonishing part of the discovery. They were not at all seen double at once. Schiaparelli himself suggested that the phenomenon depended in some way upon the seasons of the planet. One after another the canals would double up. No less than seventeen successively exhibited this appearance in the course of a single month. The new canal would appear at first as a faint streak, barely discernible alongside the old one. It would then rapidly become darker and plainer until in the course of a few days it was as broad and distinct as the original canal.

This strange doubling of the so-called canals made the whole phenomon appear to those who were originally inclined to doubt its reality as the result of mere imagination or self-deception on the part of the observer. Schiaparelli himself relates that he was so astonished by what he saw that at first he thought he must be the victim of an "illusion, caused by fatigue of the eye and some new kind of strabismus." But he convinced himself by the most painstaking observations that there was no deception about his discovery. "As things stand," he said, "it would be premature to put forth conjectures about the nature of these canals. As to their existence I need not say that I have taken every necessary precaution to avoid even the suspicion of illusion, and I am absolutely certain of what I have seen."

Yet, notwithstanding N. Schiaparelli's assurance that the world of Mars really possesses these curious markings, the fact has hitherto rested principally upon his observations alone. To be sure, a few of his claims had been detected several years before his original observation, notably by Dawes, but nobody besides Schiaparelli had beheld the phenomenon on any such scale as was exhibited in his map. But now confirmation of his discoveries comes from two most trustworthy sources. During the apposition of Mars this year, Mr. Denning, of Bristol, and M. M. Thollon and Perrotin, of Nice, undertook careful telescopic studies of the planet's surface. Mr. Denning was able to detect the existence of Schiaparilli's canals, although they were very faint lines as he saw them, and he did not perceive them double. Nevertheless, he saw enough to convince him that there was no deception in the Italian astronomer's observations.

MM. Perrotin and Thollon, in the purer skies of Nice, were able to accomplish much more. They plainly saw the double canals of Schiaparelli, and also detetcted the curious and rapid changes in the appearance of these objects that so astonished their original discoverer. Schiaparelli himself, at about the same time, rediscovered the double canals. The astronomers at Nice also caught sight of several shining points lying south of the north polar snowfields of Mars, and closely resembling similar phenomena perceived by Mr. Green at Madeira in 1877, near the southern snow cap of that planet. It has been suggested that these brilliant spots, whose visibility apparently depends upon the seasons, may be mountainous islands so situated that they are covered with snow and ice during part of the year, and disappear to our eyes when the snow melts.

The singular and most interesting spectacle of clouds in the atmosphere of Mars obscuring portions of its surface and changing their form and position, as if driven by winds, was also witnessed by MM. Perrotin and Thollon. Through these drifting clouds they beheld glimpses of some of the lands and seas of

of Chancery as one of the heirs. Nor has the amount been overstated. The legacy is part of the proceeds of an estate in London of the value of between two and three million, which sum is to be divided among ten claimants. The estate belonged to Mrs. Adcock's grandfather, a gentleman named Atwell, and was originally very much larger, but in the lifetime of the testator some sixteen houses were given to one of the London hospitals. A singular circumstance is connected with the recovery of the property. Money deposited in Chancery lapses to the crown in the event of no heirs turning up within a certain number of years, and it is applied to the reduction of the national debt, and in the present instance the claim was lodged only two days before the expiration of the period. Since Mrs. Adcock received intimation of her fortune she has left her situation and is at present residing in London. Although she is about 60 years of age, it is said she has already received thirteen offers of marriage. The rectory has within the last few days been beseiged with shoals of letters from persons soliciting donations for all sorts of charitable purposes.—*London Standard.*

Women as Architects.

It has of late been largely agreed that there are many fields of work, hitherto complacently occupied by men only, which there is every reason to suppose could be as well filled by women. In making fresh suggestions in this sense, I would say that my remarks have more direct reference to the girl and the young woman of the middle-class than those of the artisan class. What really valid objection is there in asking her to become a "draughts-woman," and in due course an architect? Surely no occupation such as the preparation of architectural drawings, requiring neatness and delicacy of touch, attention to detail, patience and care, is one which would seem more likely ty find its proselents among women than men.

Der Sphider Und Der Fly.

I reads in Yacob's shtory book,
A couple veeks ago,
Von fired rede boem, vot I dinks
Der beobles all should know.
I'd ask dis good conundhrum, too,
Vich ve should profit by,
"Vill you into my parlor valk?
Says der sphider off der fly."

Dot set me dinking right away,
Und von von afternoon
A shbeculator he comes in
Und dells me pooty soon
He hef a slifer mine to sell,
Und ask me if I puy,
I dink off der oxberience
Off dot plue pottle fly.

Der oder day vhen on der cars
I vent py Nie Yorck oudt,
I meets a fraulein on der train
Who dold me mit a pout
She likes der Deutcher shentlemens,
Und dells me sit peside her—
I says, "Mine friendt, I vas no fly,
Bef you vas peen a sphider."

I vent indo der shmoking-car,
Vhere dhey vas blaying boker,
Und also hef some dings dhey calls
Der funny "leedle joker."
Some money it vas shanging hands,
Dhey vanted me to try—
I says: "You vas too brevious,
I don'd vas peen a fly!"

On Central Park a shmart young man
Says: "Strauss, how vas you peen?"
Und dake me kindly by der hand,
Und ask me off mine Katrine
He vandt's do change a fifty bill,
Und says hees name vas Schneider—
Maype, berheps he was all right;
Mondt like he vas a shpider.

Most efry day some swindling chap
He dries his leedle game;
I cuts me oudt dot sphider biece
Und pootid in a frame;
Righdt ind mine store I hangs it oup,
Und near upon der shly
I keep, a glub, to send gutck oudt,
Dhose sphiders "on der fly."

[Charles Follen Adams.

Why Use Poisonous Face Powder

Freeman's medicated invisible powder is guaranteed perfectly harmless, free from any injurous substance. The proprietor will give $500 if any lead, arsenic or mercury can be found in it.

No Frost.

NEAR THE ANE

Onl 15 minutes

Pure wat LOTS! EA

FRANC

129 WES

Tek Los Angele 4:30 P. M. an hambra st 3:30 P. M. an

FOR

Finch's

Specialt

ALL KIND

Sele for medicin ped to any

d18-1m

Temple

Location Los Angele Notice is of the Dire December, lars and ff upon the c payable im said Compa High street, Any stoc shall remain uary, 1887, thed for sal payment is 10th day of assessment, ing and exp

Secretary o Co. Offic Los Angel

New

FOR NEW forms LE, with E. graphic st Block, 25 S.

To Baker

IF YOU cook BAKERS' 1009, or call Spring stre

H.H HORSE LIN

THE H. new lif For the last Liniment among Far cure of Sp Spavins, Wi and for Far for Rheuma Bruises, Cut The H. H. tions, and that the Tr every Bottle everywhere Bottle.

C. H. H Druggist a Nos. 77 and phone No. 6

CARBON FREEMAN 29-1-1892

or and Proprietor

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE"

EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY

THE TEACHER.

Preachers have preached me sermons,
I have slept their sermons through;
All my relations have lectured,
My friends have lectured too.

My foes have given me warning
And I have taken them not;
Friends and foes and relations
I never heeded a jot.

Their words were the essence of wisdom,
There was nothing they did not foresee;
And not one atom of all they said
Has ever remained with me.

They were staid and pallid and solemn,
They were gray and wrinkled and old;
My teacher has cheeks of roses
And hair of the sun's own gold.

His words run into each other,
He stammers and babbles and cries;
He doesn't know he is powerful,
He never dreams he is wise.

But in three short years he has taught me
More than those grayheads staid
Had taught in the seven and thirty
Before he came to their aid.

—Herbert E. Clarke, in N. Y. Independent.

TALKING WITH MARS.

Plans Suggested by Some Visionary Astronomer.

A Practical-Minded Professor Gives His Reasons for Thinking the Feat of Communicating with the Stars Is Impossible.

When Prof. George Davidson, of the Davidson observatory and the coast and geodetic survey, was shown the Paris cablegram saying that an old lady had just died in Spa leaving one hundred thousand francs as a prize to the astronomer, French or foreign, who within ten years will be able to communicate with any planet or star, he read it through slowly once, then he read it twice more rapidly. Finally he picked it up, held it at the proper distance from his eyes, and squinted at it just as he would squint at Mercury through his telescope if he wanted to find the big tortoise-shaped spot on its northern hemisphere.

"An old lady—an old lady!" the veteran astronomer finally exclaimed. "Now, isn't that a pretty way to treat such a piece of philanthropy as that? An old lady, indeed! Now, why under the sun do you suppose they keep back her name? I am inclined to believe that some good-looking young man—one of those smooth talkers—has been getting close to her and talking a lot of astronomy into her ear.

"From the very form her bequest takes I am aware that some lady—Flammarion or some other man—has been talking to her about the proposed triangle. The project is a very curious one, but can be explained quite easily."

Prof. Davidson picked up a lead pen-

"The earth comes next, being 91,450,000 miles from the sun. After this planet is Mars, 139,611,000 miles from the luminary.

"All astronomers admit that if people like those on earth live on any of the other planets Mars is probably the one. The reason why is easy to tell. Although Mars is further from the sun than the earth, his orbit is so eccentric that at certain times he is only 126,618,000 miles away, consequently the temperatures are, likely, merely a little more moderate than those on the earth. Then, too, the diurnal motion of the two planets is about the same, so that from one year's end to another the distance from the earth to Mars varies only from 33,800,000 miles to 61,800,000 miles. Mars has its seasons and its polar ice just like the earth.

"Through the telescope we can watch ice fields as the poles get larger as the winter approaches and see them get smaller again in the summer. Mars has an atmosphere and clouds like those on earth. There are continents and oceans on Mars, so that altogether the analogy between that planet and the earth is very close, the striking difference being that Mars is much smaller.

"Astronomers are more and more disposed to believe that Mars is inhabited. You ask me if we know, however, and I promptly tell you we do not. An astronomer named Schiapparelli claims he is able to see a double line of canals on Mars. These must be enormous works if he can see them, and must represent a stupendous amount of work on the part of an almost countless number of people. I cannot see them through my telescope, and many others fail. After all, these canals may be in Schiapparelli's eye. People get what they call astigmatism nowadays and see two pencils where there is only one. Perhaps that is what Schiapparelli has.

"But even if there are people on Mars, and even if they have built canals, as for talking with them," and the professor repeated the statement to make it more positive, "as for talking with them, nonsense."—San Francisco Examiner.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Its Many Hissing Sounds One of the Obstacles to Telephoning.

Is the English language less adapted to telephone communication than others? Such a question is somewhat interesting just now in view of the fact that a Boston inventor claims to be able to telephone from this country to Europe over an ordinary cable. Officials of the cable companies take little stock in his theory, however, and bring forth many reasons for their belief that it is not practicable, besides this that the English language is a

uals French

5 shoe for
nd durable.
name and
shoe.

E. ...ST
ying you.
m. Sold by

RTS,

bles incl-
such as
ss after
eir most
curing

Pills are
and pro-
they also
ulate the
they only

those who
but forta-
and those
pills valu-
t be wil-
sick head

ia where
wit while

mall and
ion dose.
gripe or
all who
$1. Sold
ail.

York.
L PRICE

CO.,

..,

ASHIER.

USINESS

INSUR-

AMSHIP
f US.

and oth-
r patrons
will re-
n, and be
mers will
banking

G CO.,
, Penna.

cit and drew on a white sheet of paper a rightangled triangle.

"This that I have drawn," he said, "is the old triangle of Pythagoras. That triangle has a right angle, and the square built upon the side opposite the right angle is equal to the sum of the squares built upon the other two sides. The proposition is said to be the fundamental one of geometry. It has been proposed to draw such a figure as that in the desert of Sahara, or some other great plain, the lines, of course, to be hundreds of miles long, and made so they would be distinct on the desert sand. One way would be to plant palm trees so that the forests should take the shape of lines in the figure. Certainly the green of the palms would be so bright in contrast with the white of the sand that the drawing, when completed, would be plain enough.

"These are suppositions that go along with the idea. It is supposed that there are people on some of the planets, at least on Mars. It is supposed that the people on the planet are civilized and capable of looking through telescopes, and it is concluded that if this is so they must know the Pythagorean proposition.

"So if the people on Mars look through their telescopes at the earth they will be sure to see that enormous figure on the desert, and seeing it they will realize that the earth is inhabited by men of knowledge and that the drawing is a signal. Then, of course, they will set to work to answer it by building just such a figure on Mars. That will be talking from star to star.

"But all this is bosh and nonsense to me, and I dare say it was bosh and nonsense to the man who wheedled this Frenchwoman into setting aside 100,000 francs. But whoever he was he knew on which side his bread was buttered, and knew that such a trust, for whatever purpose, would bear interest.

"But even supposing that the desert of Sahara is one great plain, and that it is large enough for the purpose, and even supposing that it was possible to make such an enormous figure, I am in doubt whether the people on Mars, with such telescopes as we use, would be able to see it.

"At certain times Mars is but 34,000,000 miles from the earth, but it gets further and further away until the distance is 61,500,000 miles. That is a good way off to see triangles. But if Mars is inhabited, I am inclined to believe that the inhabitants are not fools. If they saw a triangle-shaped object on the face of the earth they would not jump to the chimerical conclusion that there were idiots enough down here to build such an affair.

"The truth is we do not know whether any of the planets besides the earth is inhabited. We think we know that it might be possible for men to live on Mercury. The situation and condition of things on the other planets are altogether different from those on the earth. So, when we talk about the inhabitants of the planets we enter the realm of surmise, and Jules

ments one to transmit over a telephone wire.

A gentleman who has been in the telephone business for years and who holds an important position in the local service, said to the reporter that one reason why English is a bad telephone language is that it abounds in hissing sounds which are very difficult to transmit over the wire. Words like say, see, spoke, sing, etc., are very hard to transmit and so are words containing the letter "c" sounded soft. Even the most expert operators, it is said, find it difficult sometimes to understand such words as "receive," "reciprocity," etc.

Another reason given is that the English language contains a great number of words of more than two syllables, some words in ordinary use being much longer than is the case in other languages, and that this interferes with their being readily understood by the persons at the other end of the wire.

"What is the easiest language for telephoning?" was asked of one of the superintendents of the telepone company.

"Chinese is the ideal telephoning language," was the reply. "It is principally monosyllabic for one thing, and it is made up of simply rising and falling inflections, so that it is much easier to transmit than any other language I know of. German is not as bad a language for telephoning as might be thought by persons who are not familiar with it. French is not bad, but it is almost as sibilant as English, and the French spoken in Canada is more so."

According to one gentleman, who is well versed in telephoning, many people fail to make themselves understood over the wire, because they do not understand that in order to obtain the best possible results a change from the ordinary tone of voice is required. A high falsetto is the best possible voice for telephoning, and can be plainly understood, even at a great distance.

That is one reason why young women are employed as operators in the telephone exchanges, their voices naturally ranging higher than a man's. A bass voice is about the worst that can be used at the 'phone, as the words and syllables jumble up together into one continuous growl.—N. Y. News.

A Tree with a History.

One hundred years ago a Mr. Marr, of Cape Elizabeth, Me., set out a willow slip, which grew to be a good-sized tree. Mr. Marr was an obliging sort of person, and he kept his grindstone—one of the few in that vicinity—under the willow by the roadside for the convenience of his neighbors. Some of the neighbors were ungrateful yokels, for often, when they had done grinding their axes, they would try the blades upon the sheltering tree, so that its beauty was spoiled and its life endangered. Then Farmer Marr drove a lot of spikes into the trunk, covering the heads artfully with bark, and when the neighboring vandals had spoiled a few axes they quit trying edges on the willow. Marr and his neighbors are all dead and

EN
streets, car-
ed, etc. I
containing
of charge.
and by ex-
I. Address
s, Conn.

Planter
the best
and most
ed Ferti-
or in the
Catalogue.
s.
HAR CO.
PA.

Verne has a better chance than the scientist.

"The four planets nearest the sun are Mercury, Venus, the earth and Mars. Mercury is only 35,331,000 miles from the sun, which isn't very far when you take the heat into consideration. Consequently we believe it is a good many times hotter than Arizona or Mercury. There are other disadvantages, such as lack of space, enormous mountains and no certainty of atmosphere. Mercury is only 3,000 miles in diameter, yet there are mountains on its surface over 11 miles high.

"Venus is 66,131,000 miles from the sun and is plenty hot enough, although necessarily twice as far as Mercury from the great heater. Then there is some question about the atmosphere as yet, and the year is only 224 days long.

forgotten these fifty years, but the willow still flourishes, and the ax marks are obliterated, while the protecting spikes are grown deep in the heart of the great trunk.

A Mexican Delicacy.

Hot tamales are having a great sale on the streets of Kansas towns. This is a Mexican article made of scraps of meat from the hotels rolled in corn meal and wrapped in a corn husk. Fellows who eat them for the first time think they are all pepper. The Mexicans eat so much pepper and become so highly flavored with it that travelers assert that a wolf will not touch a dead Mexican. Very few Americans of strictly temperate habits ever acquire an appetite for tamales, but when a man gets drunk the first thing he wants to do is to eat one.

the week
evidence
bearing
The "
T. Morg
design
"M" on
the lect
about th
Re
obverse
of the
be plac
ville,
almost
I have
best hea
time ha
I propos
ing the
that can
Mr. M

Torna all'Emeroteca
Torna all'Home Page

THE WICHITA DAILY EAGLE 3-9-1886

Daily Eagle

ON THE PLANET MARS.

THEORY THAT THE PLANET IS INHABITED BY HUMAN BEINGS.

Some Curious Facts Concerning Our Neighbor—Red Color of the Land—Martial Atmosphere—Probable Size of the Martialites—An Objection.

Some time ago it was observed that situated at each pole of Mars there is a white patch, which increases and decreases at regular intervals. This had been observed for many years before the explanation was suggested by Herschel that it was due to the freezing of the sea, and was exactly analogous to our Arctic and Antarctic oceans. If this was true the patch of ice would of course decrease in the martial summer and increase again as the winter came on. This was soon shown to be the fact. Thus we see that, as far as regards the sea, Mars is very similar to our earth, with the exception that the proportion of land is much larger. On the earth the land is only about one-third of the area of the sea, while on Mars the land and sea surfaces seem to be about equal in extent. The land is much cut up by the water, which exists not so much in the form of a few large oceans, but rather as a number of curious shaped, narrow inlets and channels, which intersect the continents in all directions.

The bright red color of the land is a curious fact for which no adequate explanation has as yet been suggested. Herschel considered it was due to the peculiar nature of the soil; but it certainly seems curious that in this point Mars should differ from all the other planets. The appearance of the earth seen from a similar distance would probably be a dirty green, or perhaps brown. In fact, on the earth we have no soil or rock, which occurs in any quantity, of the red color which we observe on Mars. There is therefore no vegetation, unless we adopt the curious theory advanced by a French savant that in Mars the foliage is red. Unluckily we have no instrument that can at all help us here; the telescope and spectroscope are alike useless, and for the present we must content ourselves with vain conjectures.

THE EXISTENCE OF LIFE.

The next point that ought to engage our attention is the atmosphere, without which no life is possible. Without entering into calculations we may state that the pressure of the air at the surface of Mars would be about equal to five inches of mercury, or about one-sixth of the normal atmospheric pressure on the earth. Now, given an atmosphere and a large extent of sea, we would naturally expect that clouds would form a prominent feature on the Martial surface; and observa-

on Mars being much less dense than on the earth, it is presumable that the winds would move with much greater velocity; and for this reason it has been thought that trees could not grow to any considerable height. We must, however, bear in mind that though the velocity would be high, the actual force of the wind would probably not be very great on account of its excessive tenuity.

In an inquiry as to the probability of the existence of life, one of the most important points to be taken into account is the amount of heat available. Now, Mars is at such a distance from the sun that on the whole it would receive about two-fifths as much solar heat as we do. This does not, however, give the amount of heat that is actually received on the surface of the planet, a considerable proportion being absorbed by the atmosphere; and since our atmosphere is so much denser and thicker than that of Mars, it follows that we lose a much larger percentage of the solar heat. To calculate the exact amount of heat absorbed by a given thickness of air is a very difficult, if not impossible, problem; but it seems likely that, taking everything into account, the inhabitants of Mars will receive more heat from the sun than we do. This would have the effect of making the evaporation very large, and if so the martial atmosphere would be mostly composed of water vapor.

According to Professor Langley, the true color of the sun is blue, and its yellowness is due to the dirt always present in the air. To the inhabitants of Mars it would most probably appear nearly white, unless, indeed, they also have volcanoes to fill the air with lava dust.

Let us now sum up the facts as we have stated, and determine, as far as we can, what sort of man the inhabitant of Mars must be. In the first place, the force of gravitation at the surface is only just over one-third of its equivalent on the earth; a pound would, therefore, weigh about six ounces in Mars. If, therefore, we assume that the men are of such a size that their weight and activity are the same as ours, they would be about fourteen feet high on the average. This would make their strength very great, for not only would it be actually superior to ours, but, as every weight is so much smaller, it would be apparently proportionally increased.

SKILL OF THE MARTIALITES.

We should, therefore, expect to find that the Martialites have executed large engineering works; perhaps also their telescopes are much superior to ours, and we have been objects of interest for their observers. With regard to telescopes, it may be interesting to examine what is the effect of the highest magnifying power we can use. At his nearest approach, the distance from us to Mars is about 37,000,000 miles; and assuming that the highest power that can be used with advantage is 1,200, we approach with our telescopes to a distance of 30,000 miles, so that houses or towns, or, indeed, any artificial works, would be hopelessly invisible. With regard to the supply of heat and light, we have seen that the Martialite is not worse off than we are. To him the sun would appear as a white or perhaps blue disk, about two-thirds of the diameter that it appears to us. The Martial day differs but slightly from

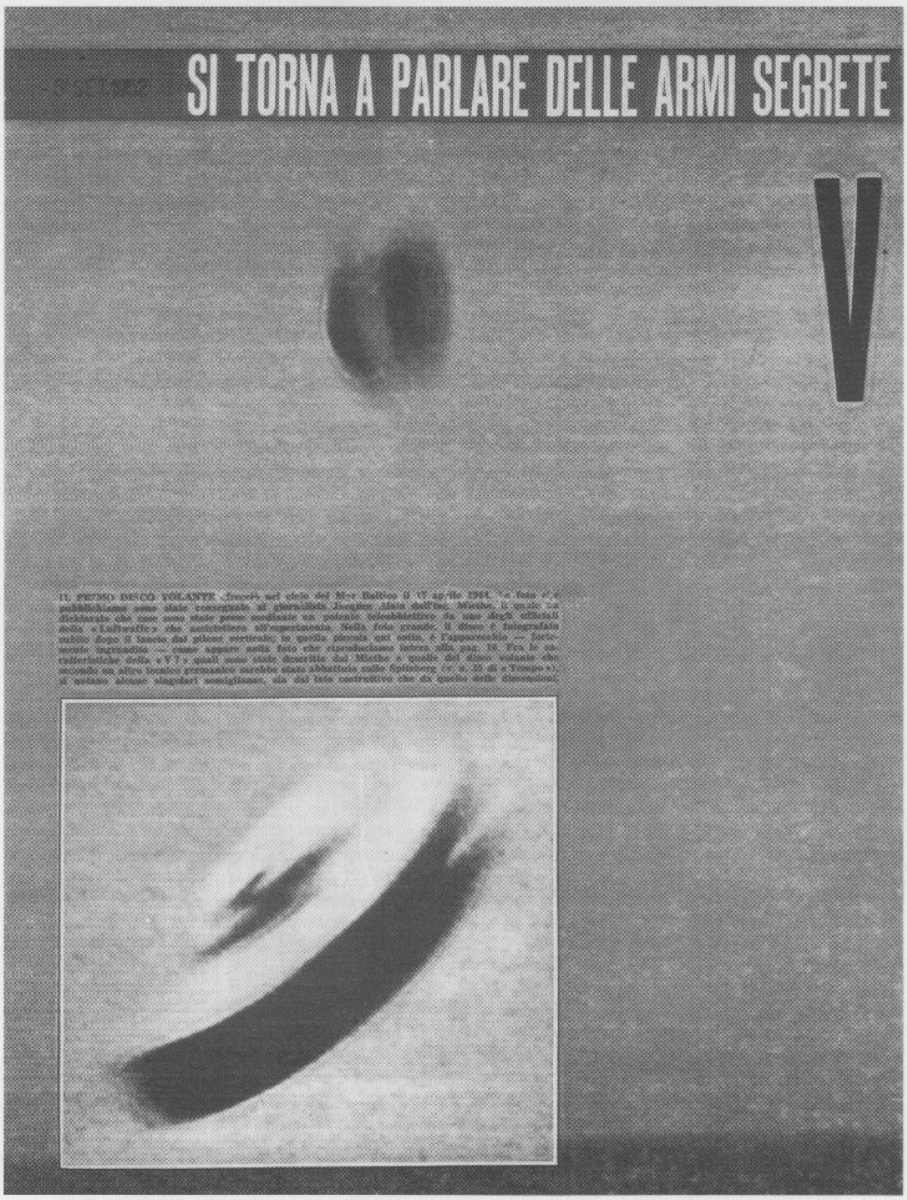
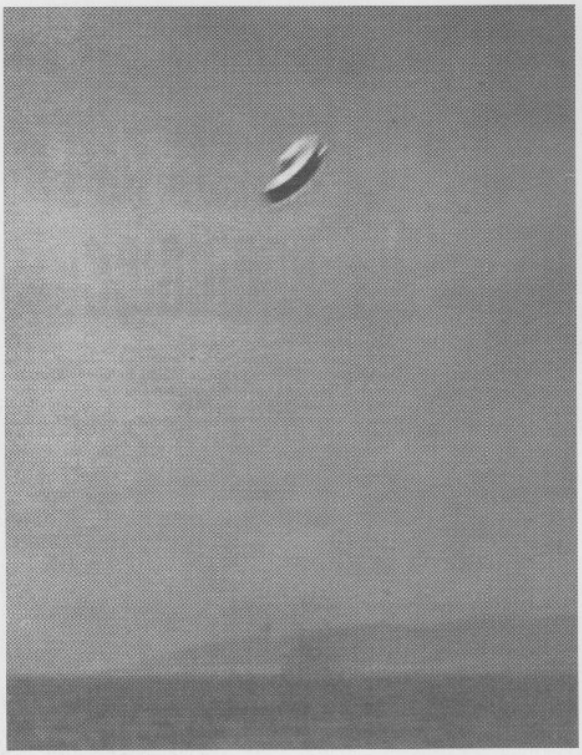
ours; his year, however, is much longer, being about 687 of our days, which is about 650 martial days. The inclination of his axis to the plane of the orbit is such that his seasons would be very similar to ours. It is difficult to reconcile the idea of an extensive vegetation with his peculiar red color; it is just possible, however, that some of the green patches generally supposed to be seas may in reality be large forests.

The most valid objection to the habitability of Mars lies in the fact of the extremely low atmospheric pressure, which, as we have seen, would probably average about five inches of mercury. The lowest pressure that a man has ever lived in, even for a short time, is about seven inches, which was reached by Coxwell and Glaisher in their famous balloon ascent. The aeronauts, however, narrowly escaped perishing, not only on account of the low pressure, but also because of the extreme cold.

It seems impossible that a man constituted exactly as we are could live for any length of time breathing air only one-sixth of the density of ours. But it is rather going out of our way to assume that the Martialites would be exactly the same as we are in every way; the chances are a million to one against it; and on the other hand, a very slight modification of the lung arrangement would suffice to make life perfectly possible under such conditions.—Chambers' Journal.

A Newly Discovered Whetstone Mine.

Torna all'Emeroteca
Torna all'Home Page



LLUSTRAZIONI N. 1, 2 e 3
Le tre foto della presunta V-7 che apparvero dapprima su due periodici francesi nell'estate 1952 e poi in Italia sul settimanale "Tempo" del 6 settembre, alle pp. 8-9.